

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 358.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

EXTRACT FROM
"CHAMBERS' JOURNAL,"
26TH AUGUST, 1882.

AN Exhibit at the Exhibition of "Means and Appliances for the protection of Human Life" which appeared to have the merit of novelty as well as efficiency, was that consisting of LIFE SAVING GARMENTS. Most Dresses of this kind are of a cumbersome and unsightly description, such Garments in fact as no one would from choice carry about with him. But here we saw GREAT COATS, LADIES' JACKETS, &c., cut in the latest Fashion too, so skillfully furnished in the Linings with little Cylinders of Cork, that their presence was quite undetected until pointed out.

People in the Habit of Yachting or who are engaged in an occupation which brings them into daily chance of falling into the water would do well to make further enquiries relative to this useful adaptation of the life-belt principle. The Manufacturers are Messrs. WENTWORTH & Co., of 12, Museum Street, London, W.C.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG,
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
who have a large assortment of these LIFE SAVING GARMENTS FOR SALE.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1883. [296]

Insurances.

VANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and
Accumulations, 8th
May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.
H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.,
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1883. [83]

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.
Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN
Secretary.
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$333,333.33.
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,558.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq., LEE YAT LAU, Esq.,
LO YUEN MOON, Esq., CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 5 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

Intimations.

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO and late of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY has the honor to inform the community that he has arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give lessons in Music, Singing and the Piano. CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.
Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [168]

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR GIUSEPPE PENATI, certificated Professor of Music of the REGGIO CONSERVATORIO DI MILANO, and Resident in Hongkong for over 7 years, gives lessons in Music, Piano, Harmony and Singing.

Signor PENATI is open for engagements as Pianist at Private Dancing Parties.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.
Address—No. 4, TREE STREET.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1883. [186]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. HENRY LISTON DALRYMPLE and Mr. JOHN GORDON TALBOT HASSELL in Our Firm has Ceased and it is Closed in Hongkong from This Date, Mr. DALRYMPLE being Authorized to Sign "In Liquidation in Hongkong."

BIRLEY & Co.
1st March, 1883.

MR. KENNETH DOUGLAS ADAMS and Mr. JAMES LYON PLAYFAIR SANDERSON are This Day admitted PARTNERS in Our Firms at Canton and Foochow.

BIRLEY & Co.
1st March, 1883.

MR. HENRY LISTON DALRYMPLE Acts as Correspondent of Messrs. BIRLEY & Co. here, and has commenced Business under the style of
BIRLEY, DALRYMPLE & Co.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [169]

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. FRIEDRICH HEINRICH HOHNKE to sign our Firm from this date.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1883. [201]

To be Let.

TO LET.

A TWO STOREY HOUSE (6 Rooms) in Mosque Junction. The above has Gas and Water laid on; and immediate possession can be had.

For Particulars apply to
D. NOWROJEE,
Hongkong, 27th November, 1882. [18]

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
late occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 25A, PRAYA CENTRAL.
No. 10, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1883. [7]

TO LET.

THE UPPER FLOOR of No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, suitable for DWELLING or OFFICES.—Rent \$55.

ALSO
OFFICE ON QUEEN'S ROAD.
Apply to
J. G. SMITH & Co.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1883. [217]

For Sale.

KELLY & WALSH

THE HONGKONG NAUTICAL POCKET BOOK.

CONTAINING
CANTON TIDE TABLES,
PEAK and INTERNATIONAL CODE SIGNALS,
LIST OF LIGHTS, BUOYS and DEACONS ON THE COAST OF CHINA, ETC., ETC.

FOR
1883.

FIRST YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

CONTENTS.

CALENDAR.
TIDE TABLES.

EXPLANATION OF SIGNALS.
PREFACE.

HIGH WATER TIME TABLE AT PORTS ON THE COAST OF CHINA.

TIDAL CONSTANTS.
NOTE ON THE TIDE TABLE.

PEAK SIGNALS.
INTERNATIONAL CODE SIGNALS.

PENDANTS and INTERNATIONAL PENDANTS.

MAIL and HOUSE FLAGS.

TIDE TABLES.

LIST OF THE CHINESE LIGHT HOUSES, LIGHT VESSELS, BUOYS, and BEACONS.

WAGES TABLE in DOLLARS OR TAELS. HONGKONG FIRE SIGNALS.

FRENCH METRICAL SYSTEM OF MEASURES.

DISTANCE TABLES FROM HONGKONG TO SHANGHAI.

DISTANCES HONGKONG TO JAPAN.

DISTANCES HONGKONG TO LIVERPOOL VIA JAPAN.

DISTANCES HONGKONG TO SHANGHAI VIA COAST PORTS.

DISTANCES HONGKONG TO THE PRINCIPAL PORTS TRADING WITH THE COLONY.

ECLIPSES 1883.
LONGITUDE IN TIME OF VARIOUS PROMINENT POINTS.

Intimations.

"NOVELTY STORE."

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

SELLING OFF CHEAP.

NO SUCH OPPORTUNITY EVER OFFERED BEFORE.

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY from This Date, all the BOOKS in this "STORE" including those which may arrive during the month, will be disposed of at Published Prices, Charging Extra only the actual expenses incurred, such as freight, insurance, &c., at current rate of exchange.

To avoid confusion, all the BOOKS selected shall not be delivered but forwarded together with a Memo of cost which if not approved, the BOOKS may be returned.

Also,
"KAISAR-I-HIND" CIGARETTES are now offered at 80 Cents per 100, in Handsome Crystallized Tin Boxes, for the above period only.

TERMS, CASH ONLY.

S. MEYERS,
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1883. [28]

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING NEW AND IMPORTANT BOOKS.

Seeborn's Siberia in Asia.
Ledger's The Sun and its Planets.
Prof. Seeley's Natural Religion.
Froude's Short Studies, 4th vol.
Wilson's Chapters on Evolution.
Craze's Art and Taste.
Ruff's Guide to the Turf.
Famous Racing Men.
Mongredien's Wealthy Creation.
Williams' Science in Short Chapters.
Turner's Studies in Russian Literature.
Hudson's Scamper through America.
History of the year 1882.
English Political History by Acland and Ransome.
Hergin's Engineers' Guide.
Colyer's Pumps and Pumping Machinery.
Half Hours with the Stars.
Tuckerman's English Prose and Fiction.
Bills of Exchange Act, 1882.
MacLeod's Lectures on Banking.
Gilbert's Banking.
New Music!
New Fancy Goods!

JUVENILE BOOKS IN GREAT VARIETY.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS FOR CABINETS ONLY.
W. BREWER,
QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1883. [703]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE SHOWING.

WITH A VIEW TO REDUCING OUR STOCK TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW GOODS WE ARE OFFERING FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

FANCY CHECKED DRESS MATERIALS.....@ 15c. PER YARD USUAL PRICE 25c.
INVISIBLE CHECKED Do.....@ 15c. do. do. 25c.
POMPADOUR DELAINES Do.....@ 20c. do. do. 35c.
ROUGH AND READY SERGES Do.....@ 30c. do. do. 45c.
CHECKED MOHAIRES Do.....@ 30c. do. do. 45c.
TERRA COTTA & OTHER STRIPED SATINETTES.....@ 50c. do. do. 75c.
FANCY VELVETEENS.....@ 35c. do. do. 50c.

LADIES SHOES.....@ \$1.25 PER PAIR do. \$2.50.
LADIES SHOES.....@ \$1.50 do. do. \$2.50.
LADIES SHOES.....@ \$1.75 do. do. \$2.82.

N.B.—JUST OPENED A CASE OF ATKINSON'S SCENTS.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
SAYLE & CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1883. [659]

For Sale.

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS.
No. 45, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [434]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-MAKERS.

JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.

CHARTS and BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS for Louis Audouin's Watches, awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, and SPYGLASSES.

No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [447]

C. L. THEVENIN.

WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANT.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

HAS FOR SALE.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF WHITE and RED BURGUNDIES AT MODERATE PRICES.

A Capital AMONTILLADO SHERRY. Assorted LIQUEURS of the best quality. BON BONS, FRENCH PRESERVES, FRESH BUTTER and CHEESE by Every French Mail, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [6]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.

GUNMAKERS & AMMUNITION DEALERS.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPEARS and LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND.

L. MALLORY, Proprietor.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [479]

Intimations.

F. D. GUEDES.

WINE MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 5, D'AGUILAR STREET.

HAS always on hand a large assortment of CHOICE WINES of the best quality, at Moderate Prices.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [663]

GUEDES & CO.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, and BOOKBINDERS.

D'AGUILAR STREET.

EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH ACCURACY, NEATNESS, and DESPATCH ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.

SELECTED MATERIALS FOR MARKET REPORTS.

Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1882. [4]

STAG HOTEL.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Tiffin at One o'clock; Dinner at 7.00.

This HOTEL is centrally situated and within easy distance of the principal landing places.

J. COOK, Proprietor.
[475]

D. K. GRIFFITH.

MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON AERATED WATERS.

7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, (Opposite the City Hall)

Having Purchased the entire Machinery of the late Mr. E. CHASTLEY'S SODA WATER FACTORY is now prepared to execute the largest orders for every description of Aerated Waters with promptness and despatch.

SUPERIOR QUALITY GUARANTEED.

Consumers are invited to try these carefully manufactured

SPARKLING WATERS.

THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.

All Orders and Communications should be addressed to this Factory.

7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [223]

Intimations.

TENDERS for CLEANING, PAINTING, and DOCKING of the Spanish Frigate "ARAGON," will be received at this Office, TO-MORROW, the 22nd instant, at NOON. Other Works if wanted, to be also effected by Agreement.

Information may be applied for, on board of the Vessel.

A. MENCARINI,
Spanish Consulate.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1883. [219]

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 27th March, 1883, at THREE O'CLOCK, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1882.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 20th to 27th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
D. McLaurin,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1883. [204]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in a Statement of Business Contributed during the half year ended December 31st, 1882, on or before March 31st, on which date the accounts will be closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1883. [188]

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the Advertisement (No. 464) Signed "Mrs. H. E. FALCONER" in the "DAILY PRESS" of the 5th instant, we are instructed by Mr. MATTHEW FALCONER, of the Firm of Messrs. GEO. B. FALCONER & Co., to state that Mrs. H. E. FALCONER has NOT PURCHASED the INTEREST of the Widow of the late MATTHEW FALCONER in the said FIRM, and that Mrs. H. E. FALCONER has NO INTEREST whatever in the FIRM of GEO. B. FALCONER & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, Hongkong.

BRERETON, WOTTON, & DEACON,
35, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
6th March, 1883. [181]

WANTED.

A SITUATION as "CLERK," BOOK-KEEPER, or GENERAL ASSISTANT, by a young man who has had ten years experience in China and Japan. Speaks French, English, German, Italian and Japanese. Moderate Salary required. First-class references.

Apply to
care of Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 13th February, 1883. [139]

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.
PINTS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [8]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSE & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX CROWN ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [458]

Mails.

OCCIDENTAL and ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO and PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA, and EUROPE.

VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC and OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "COPTIC,"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama and Honolulu, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at THREE P.M.

Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until Five P.M. the day previous to sailing.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per cent. from Return Fare. If re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. will be made from Return Fare. Pre-paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 per cent. from Return Fare. These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central, and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight, or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

F. FOSTER,
Agent.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1883. [8]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, ODESSA, and the MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship "ORION,"

Captain G. Maherslich, will be despatched as above on or about the 27th instant, at FOUR O'CLOCK P.M.

For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1883. [216]

UNION LINE.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE Steamship

"STRATHLEVEN,"

Captain Pearson, will be despatched for the above Port, on or about the 26th instant.</

Intimations.

IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

NOW READY.



(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.
A DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE
PHILIPPINES, FOR THE YEAR 1883.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

The above work published at the Office of this Paper, contains a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Chinese Ports, including Vladivostok, Formosa; the Treaty Ports of China and Japan; the Philippine Islands; the British Colony of Hongkong; and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. The work will also contain the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, including the New Treaties between

RUSSIA AND CHINA,
BRAZIL AND CHINA,
AND

THE KOREAN TREATY;
together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; and a description of the Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations have been applied to for information, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, and Professional, and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter to ensure correctness, upon forms sent for that purpose. The Naval and Military portion has been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact no pains has been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1883 contains a complete

INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF
HONGKONG;

A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS
employed in Steamers making short voyages
from Hongkong;

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES
of the Principal Government Officials, the Lead-
ing Merchants, the Foreign Consuls,
Professional Men, Justices of
the Peace, &c.

A LADIES DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG,
AND
A Mass of interesting information on various
subjects, culled from the most trustworthy
sources.

A SPECIAL FEATURE
IN THIS PUBLICATION IS A
CHAPTER ON SPORT,
dealing with almost every branch of sport
including RACING, CRICKET,
ATHLETICS, AQUATICS,
&c., &c., &c.

THE WINNERS of all IMPORTANT RACES
at HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, FOCHOW,
and AMOY, with times, and other interesting
particulars, carefully compiled from the most
reliable sources make "THE HONGKONG
DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR
EAST" a *valde memento* for all classes of
sportsmen.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1883
is printed on a superior quality of Paper
with a NEW FOUNT of TYPE, specially ordered
for the work, from THE PATENT TYPE
FOUNDING COMPANY, Red Lion Square,
Holborn, London, and bound in a fashion
unsurpassed by any work of the kind ever
published in the FAR EAST.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" will, in
order that it may circulate extensively outside
this Colony, be published at a POPULAR
PRICE, and can be ordered at This Office for

TWO DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an
Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information
introduced into the work, but it may be fairly
asserted that no such Directory has ever been
published, either in Hongkong, or any other part
of the East, at the Price.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" offers
Special Advantages as an Advertising Medium.
It will have an extensive circulation in all Ports
between Singapore and Newchwang, and the
scale of charges has been fixed at an exceptionally
low rate. Terms can be learned on application.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work
are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISE-
MENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various
Ports, or to

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
OFFICE, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1883.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
PERFUMERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF
MANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS

OF

AERATED WATERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

BOTICA INGLESA,
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 p.m. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1883.

There is no doubt, observes a home contemporary, that examinations for the Army, pushed too far, deny commissions to many fine young fellows who have not mastered the mystic set by the inquisitors of Cannon-row. Compensation, however, is found in the resolution of the beaten candidates to outflank the enemy if they cannot storm his trenches by a direct attack in front. It is stated in a well-informed daily paper that "the number of young men of respectable, and in not a few cases of what are called 'good,' families that enlist is increasing every day. Where one gentleman's son enlisted formerly twenty or more do so now, and the number is increasing every day, and these do so with the full consent and approval of their parents and friends, hoping in time to work their way up to commissions in the service." It is explained that the new recruits are those who, having failed to pass the narrow and strictly-guarded wicket-gate kept by the Civil Service Commissioners, fall back upon the open door where stands the recruiting sergeant. "As a rule," says the writer, "they are almost invariably lads who have tried to pass either on to Sandhurst or from the Militia into the Line. But the severity of the competitive examinations is now so great that where one succeeds a dozen or more fail." The greater number are active, healthy young fellows who make capital soldiers, and will, if they get commissions after a few years' service in the ranks, make excellent officers. In one Line regiment stationed not long ago in London there are a dozen or more of these recruits, and only the other day the eldest son of a baronet who will in time succeed to the title and to about six thousand pounds a year enlisted with his father's full consent, hoping in time to get a commission. This young man has gone through three years' training as a lieutenant of Militia, but failed three times in examinations when he tried to pass into the Line. Being then too old to go up again, he has enlisted, and hopes in time to become an officer." The perseverance displayed in this case, the stern resolve to be a soldier, by hook or by crook, indicate the very qualities which ought to command eventual success. For a man thoroughly to love his vocation is half the battle of life, and a young fellow who, like Bruce's spider, has tried again and again and never ceased until he found himself a

soldier, proves that he is made of the "right stuff."

The Army in the present day is thus subjected to two tendencies quite distinct. Formerly the recruiting sergeant looked upon scamps as his proper prey. Men too desultory for the routine of workshop, or field were to be tempted by ribbons and free drink into accepting the shilling, and when the hard and often brutal realities of life in barracks fifty and even thirty years ago were thrust on him, it was too late to go back. Stern use of the lash and cell forced, after many years, something like steadiness and discipline upon the "chaw-bacons" of the country and the scum of the towns. If anybody would understand what the matériel of a British army used to be, he has only to read the confidential despatches of the Duke of Wellington in the earlier years of the Peninsular War. It was no wonder that the Generals implored the War Office to send them old soldiers, as the younger men were for years worse than worthless. Gradually the position of the soldier has been improved. His pay has been increased, his rations have been augmented, good conduct rewards have been multiplied, and barracks supply means for study and amusement. The short service tempts many young men willing to try whether the life will suit them now that enlistment no longer means alienation for life from other pursuits. The abolition of flogging has lifted the status of all in the ranks, while the readiness of masters to employ "reservists" shows steady men that the Army is an excellent stepping-stone to many situations of trust. We have thus seen a progressive improvement in the social tone of the Army for the last ten years. Neither lying nor cajolery is now used to attract recruits; the advantages of the service are distinctly set forth. Formerly, when a young fellow was betrayed by trick or untruth into enlisting, the sergeant kept a close eye on him until he landed him at the depot. Now the recruit travels by himself, and can change his mind at any time before he voluntarily presents himself for attestation. The great advantages of the change that has replaced the scamps of half a century ago, by the superior men of the present day, are apparent in time of peace and during the non-combatant period of a campaign. The younger soldiers of the Peninsula gave the Duke terrible trouble while they were in camp; in garrison, or on the march, they strayed and plundered, quarrelled and growled, and had to be kept in order by repeated floggings and occasional executions. To do them justice, however, they fought well, and they were as reckless of danger in the face of the foe as they were of order and honesty when not engaged in fighting. It is told of the 8th that on one occasion it brought down by its repeated plunderings the sharp rebuke of the General, who, in the hearing of the men, called them "Connaught robbers." A few days after they stormed, with their old bravery, an important position, and as the Duke rode up to say "Well done, men!" a voice from the ranks called out, "Are we Connaught robbers now?" The belief of the time was that courage redeemed in a soldier almost every vice. The officers might shirk the study of the profession and make amazing blunders in the field, but if they were brave that was enough. It was also thought natural that the men should be disorderly by instinct and require an iron hand. If they rushed on when their leaders called them their defects were condoned; but we now feel that good conduct is as essential for a soldier as courage itself. Military life, even actual war, is not all fighting; there are years of drill and garrison duty, and in a campaign days of regular non-combatant work. Under all these circumstances ten men who are steady and obedient are worth one hundred in whom such military virtues are but slightly developed. Part of the secret of Cromwell's success arose from the character of his men. They might listen to long sermons or spend the evenings in prayer, but they committed no disorder, were not given to drink, and turned out each morning fresh and vigorous, with hands ready and heads cool. This was a novelty at the time. The camp songs of that and even of later periods represent that dice, drinking, and every form of dissipation were the natural occupations of a soldier when his sword was in its sheath. Religion saved the Puritans from these excesses, and made movements possible which could not have been executed by recruits of the ordinary type. We saw, too, in 1870, what an army of orderly men could achieve on a foreign soil. There probably never was an invasion where there was such an absolute absence of what is called "military licence." The lives, the honour, the property of Frenchmen and Frenchwomen who submitted were as safe under the rule of a German garrison as in the presence of their own troops—in some cases there was an enhanced security.

The fathers or grandfathers of the men who marched from Berlin to Paris could have told very different stories of the iniquities and atrocities in Germany when Napoleon again and again attacked and occupied its cities and towns. It was not only the French people who gained from the restrictions imposed on his men by the Emperor WILLIAM. No army is really effective unless it is held completely in hand: anything like individual licence demoralises troops and makes them unfit for the extended and elaborate operations of war. The least indulgence allowed to single officers or soldiers upsets the theory that every act must be inspired by the necessities of the campaign. When Prince FREDERICK CHARLES lay camped before Metz one of his officers with a company occupied a chateau in the neighbourhood, the family still remaining in it. The captain in an interview with one of the daughters snatched a kiss, on which, in a sudden fit of passion, she drew a revolver and shot him dead. She was seized, tried by court martial, and sentenced to death. The Prince, hearing of the incident, ordered her immediate release, and said that if she had not shot the officer he would have done so. This rigidity of discipline enabled the German leaders to carry out their mighty task, because their whole army was a machine as perfect in all its parts as human ingenuity could make it. Count MOLTKE would not have forgiven "Connaught robbers" even for their valour: he insisted on courage and conduct too.

It is very doubtful whether the present examination for commissions are not too much directed to literary and scholastic tests, without reference to the special qualifications required for the service. The young man who succeeds under our present system must be patient, docile, and receptive, with a strong mechanical memory and a considerable power of steady application. On the other hand he may want the "go," the vital energy, or the magnetic qualities necessary for the command of men. It is well known that even the best boys at our public schools, and the cleverest young men at the Universities, are unable to compete successfully on the whole with the candidates turned out by the private crammers. The reason is simple: the schoolboy and the "Varsity man" devote to foot-ball, cricket, rowing, and the society of their friends part of their time, while the private pupil sticks to his desk all day. But, from the military point of view, is the time given to out-door games all wasted? Do not boys learn from each other valuable lessons of obedience and command, of comradeship and character? Then is not the process of competition so severe that we may be in danger of obtaining a staff too "bookish" and too pedantic? Sir GEORGE COLLEY was one of the most accomplished officers in the English army, and yet he made at Majuba Hill a blunder in tactics which a raw ensign in the Peninsula would not have committed—showing that war cannot be learnt entirely from books. It is well, at all events, if excessive examination keeps out young fellows with all the energy and spirit of true soldiers, that the disadvantage is retrieved by the recruiting-sergeant, who lets them in another way. In years to come the officers risen from the ranks, learning their profession through practical work, may well compete with their seniors successfully crammed with knowledge well rubbed in, accurately repeated, and quickly forgotten.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, March 19th.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LADY FLORENCE DIXIE.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made to assassinate Lady Florence Dixie by two men disguised as women; they stabbed her twice, but her corset prevented her being wounded; the assassins escaped. Lady Dixie has lately been denouncing the Land Leaguers.

MARCH 20th.

THE MADAGASCAR TROUBLE.

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said it is not intended to reinforce the naval strength at Madagascar.

THE NEW LORD PRESIDENT.

The Lord Privy Seal, Lord Cardington, has been appointed Lord President of the Privy Council.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We are informed by Messrs. Geo. R. Stevens & Co. that the steamer *Eximia*, from Sydney, left Port Darwin for this port on the 17th inst., and is due here on the 28th.

A MEETING of the Legislative Council has been summoned for Saturday at 2.30 p.m. for the second reading of the Bill entitled, "The Vehicles and Public Traffic Ordinance, 1883."

We read in *El Comercio* that a monster pearl has been found close to the southern part of the Holy Ghost Island in La Paz, Mexico. The pearl weighs 75 carats, is of perfect shape and color, and is said to be the largest perfect pearl in the known world. The lucky diver who found the prize sold it to the first bidder for the sum of \$14,000, although its real value is said to far exceed that amount.

HERE is a humorous announcement of marriage taken from the *Mecklenburg Gazette*:—"We have the honour to announce the marriage of our daughter, Louise, with Mr. Notemann of Berlin, Schwerin Jan. 8th, 1883. H. Maller and Wife. She was the last of the half dozen. The Lord be praised!"

OUR photographers are "not in it," as sporting men would say, with Yankee professors of the art. It is related that a well-known Bowery photographer has added an extensive wardrobe to his stock-in-trade and is making a rapid fortune in consequence. His customers, who are mainly poor shop-girls, may be "taken in" by "costly seal-skin sacks, Gainsborough hats," or any other fashionable raiment the loan of which they are prepared to pay for.

THE return match between the H. K. C. C. and "The Bulls" will be played on the Cricket Ground on Friday and Saturday next, commencing at 10.30 a.m. on Friday and 2 p.m. on Saturday. A close and exciting game is expected. The following players will represent the Club:—Messrs. W. Hynes, H. F. Whyte, C. U. Stuart, H. G. Rice, C. S. Barff, R. S. Hedley, A. K. Travers, G. C. Coxon, R. C. Hodder, W. H. Dobson, and W. de St. Croix.

WE regret to have to chronicle the sad death of Captain Logemann of the German bark *Adolf* which occurred this morning, shortly before one o'clock, by his falling down the hatchway into the hold and fracturing his skull. It appears that Captain Logemann, accompanied by his second officer, had gone down into the hold to examine the ballast, and was returning on deck, by the companion ladder, when his pipe fell from his mouth and in trying to catch it he overbalanced himself and fell backwards into the hold, a distance of some twenty feet. An inquest on the body was held at the Government Civil Hospital to-day at 2 o'clock, at which Dr. Clouth stated that death must have been instantaneous.

WE read that New Yorkers have been excited for the past month over a wager as to whether one W. S. Walcott could eat a brace of quail a day for thirty consecutive days. Although the wager itself is only for £70, many times that amount has been staked on the result by outsiders, who every day during January flocked in crowds to Gabe Case's hotel, in the upper part of the city, to see Mr. Walcott perform his diurnal feat. Even Lord Mandeville and other Englishmen of social note did not disdain to be spectators of the prowess of Mr. Walcott, who is principally known to fame from having won a similar wager by eating thirty quails in thirty days. At last accounts Mr. Walcott had eaten twenty of the sixty quail, and, like Oliver Twist, was ready for more.

FROM a long article in the *Times* anticipating the recruiting returns of the Army for 1882, it appears that the number of recruits obtained during the year was somewhat under 24,000, being a falling off of nearly 2500 as compared with 1881, and a still more considerable diminution when contrasted with other recent years. When all the Reserve men now serving with the colours have left, there will be a deficiency in the strength of the Army of between 4000 and 5000. During the year very nearly 10,000 more will have passed into the Reserve, and the ordinary average diminution of the Army from all causes may be calculated at 14,000. To keep up our strength, therefore, it will be necessary to recruit up to about 29,000. The Reserve, meanwhile, is now assuming large dimensions, and is now about 30,000, and by the end of the year is expected to be about 35,000.

THE Miss Livingston, of Brooklyn, U.S., who recently obtained a verdict for 15,000 damages against Henry Fleming, of the New York Oil Exchange, for breach of promise of marriage—the highest damages for breach of promise on record—is said to belong to the family of that name of revolutionary fame. Her father was Judge Livingston, a grandson of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. When over seventy he married his housekeeper, and the plaintiff in what is now a *cause célèbre*, who, even if she be more sinned against than sinning, is confessedly not a model of propriety, is a result of the union. Since the trial the defendant, whose sole distinction, besides his pleasant voice, which have thus far proved whips to scourge him, is the possession of 200,000, has procured by manufactured evidence showing Miss Livingston to have been her coachman's mistress, which may cause the verdict to be set aside.

THE election of officers for the Hongkong Volunteer Artillery took place at headquarters last evening, a large number of members being present. Before proceeding to vote, Colonel Crawford stated that at present the numerical strength of the corps was not sufficient to form more than one battery, so that it was only necessary to elect a major, a captain, and two lieutenants. The ballot was then taken when it was found that Mr. H. J. H. Tripp had been elected major by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Jno. J. Francis captain, and Messrs. J. MacCallum and J. A. Moseley lieutenants. These several appointments appeared popular with the members of the corps, and we have no doubt that the selection will prove a judicious one, the whole of the officers elected having had considerable experience as volunteers, besides taking a lively interest in the attempt to infuse a martial spirit amongst our able-bodied residents. After the election the Commandant had addressed a few words to the corps on the subject of their efficiency at drill, which he assured them was not nearly so satisfactory as it might be, and expressed a hope that the members would be regular in their attendance in order to make themselves as perfect as possible. During the summer arrangements would be made to have morning drills. On Saturday next there would be firing exercises at Kowloon, commencing at 2 p.m., and as the government steam launch was at present under repair the members would have to get over to the range the best way they could. Owing to Good Friday falling this week the Commandant's parade will take place this afternoon.

THIS Right Reverend Mgr. L. G. Della Croce, Roman Catholic Bishop and Vicar Apostolic at Peking, arrived in Shanghai from the North by the *Taku* on the 13th, and left for Kiangling by the *Kiang Yung* the following day.

THE following answer was given in a recent examination by a promising scholar from whom a life of Dr. Samuel Johnson was requisitioned:—"A celebrated author, born at Lichfield, walked down Fleet Street, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He was a quick and ready writer, and in one of his inspired moments he dashed off a dictionary. He took it to several publishers who shied at it, saying the style was dull and turgid, and the subject uninteresting; also that he used too many big words. But at last Samuel succeeded; and the immortal work is still in daily use, propping up children at the dinner-table."

SOME of the Parisian journals have lately been discussing the price of building sites in the larger cities of Europe and America. One of them complained that the price was larger in Paris than elsewhere, but others have shown that the fact is precisely the other way. The pessimist's sheet is told, for example, that in 1880 the price of a superficial metree in London, in a quarter corresponding to that of the Paris Bourse, was 4,500 fr.; and in another quarter, somewhat like that of the Rue du Bac or the Rue Dauphine, it was 3,200 fr. At Vienna, on the new boulevards which abut on the Prater, the present selling value of the metre runs from 2,500 to 2,700 and 2,900 fr. At Berlin building sites are three times dearer than in Paris, while at New York, San Francisco and Chicago the prices are 3,300 and 4,000 fr. per metre. It is to be noted that all these cities have a smaller population than Paris, so that the Parisians have nothing to complain of in this matter.

GEORGE FERGUSON, an engineer at the China Sugar Refinery, was up before Mr. Woodhouse this morning as complainant against Fagah Khan, a fireman in the employ of the Company, for refusal of duty. It appears the fireman was found asleep in the stokehole while on duty last Sunday at 9 p.m. by Mr. Ferguson, and as he thought it was too warm there he awoke the sleeping fireman and told him to go home and sleep and to be back to his work next morning. The next day, however, the defendant did not appear, and when he did show up refused to do any work, and demanded his pay, as he wanted to leave. In his defence Fagah Khan stated that he was told by complainant that his services were no longer required and he merely went back to get his wages. Mahomed Ramjahn contradicted the statement of defendant and said he was told by Mr. Ferguson to tell defendant, in his own language, to go home to sleep and be back next morning, to which he replied that he would no more return to work. Defendant being a monthly paid servant and not having given due notice of his desire to leave the Company's service, Mr. Woodhouse fined him \$10 for refusal of duty, with the option of expiating his offence by doing a fortnight's hard labor in "Hayward's Hotel."

ANOTHER "snuff-busting" scandal. We observe that the Rev. Charles Fraser, of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Christchurch (N.Z.), has been suspended by the Presbytery, for alleged Don Juanistic practices. "Charley" wouldn't give up the "keys of his sanctuary," however, but smuggled in a congregation by side doors, and had the service in full swing before he opened the front door to let in the crowd and the parson appointed to be his substitute. The latter formally protested against Fraser's preaching, but Charles didn't mind that. He now asks to be tried by the General Assembly of the Free Church, and wants to pick out the committee who shall take evidence. He was also managing trustee of the Scotch cemetery at Addington. This site was conveyed to trustees under a deed which failed to specify the purposes for which it was reserved, and according to accounts, Fraser sold a portion of this on his own authority. There is a deficiency of £505 in the cemetery funds, and the Rev. Charles claims that he alone is responsible for the income and outlay, but he doesn't say to whom he is responsible. At latest, the sexton was, in accordance with instructions from a majority of the Trust, paying in all receipts to a well-known business man in Christchurch, the first week's income being £17. On this, says Christchurch *Society*, "what a jolly fine income some gay old party has been deriving from the cemetery for some years past."

It is generally considered, when speaking of people remarkable for death, that the late, lamented Mr. Daniel Lambert heads the list. Daniel was an Englishman by birth, born in 1770. Up to the age of 19 he was merely a muscular fellow, able to lift great weights and carry 500 pounds on his back. He succeeded his father as keeper of a prison and led an easy and sedentary life, which soon told upon his bulk. In 1793 he walked from Woolwich to London to recruit himself. He weighed at the time 448 pounds. He grew so fat at last that he could no longer attend to the duties of his office, and the magistrates pensioned him off with £200 a year. Fat as he was, he was an excellent swimmer, and opened a swimming school, where he gave lessons with great success. So great was his bulk that he could swim with two men on his back. Eventually he determined to exhibit himself, and being unable to travel in an ordinary vehicle, and on one made for him in London he was "trunked" the creature of attraction, with all classes of society. In June 1805 he weighed 737 pounds. His weight around the waist was three yards four inches and he was one yard four inches around the legs. With this bulk he was a first-class runner, and he was very quick. He was a great eater, and he was a great drinker. He was a great sleeper, and he was a great talker. He was a great lover, and he was a great hater. He was a great friend, and he was a great enemy. He was a great man, and he was a great woman. He was a great child, and he was a great parent. He was a great teacher, and he was a great student. He was a great leader, and he was a great follower. He was a great hero, and he was a great villain. He was a great saint, and he was a great sinner. He was a great angel, and he was a great devil. He was a great god, and he was a great man. He was a great woman, and he was a great child. He was a great teacher, and he was a great student. He was a great leader, and he was a great follower. He was a great hero, and he was a great villain. He was a great saint, and he was a great sinner. He was a great angel, and he was a great devil. He was a great god, and he was a great man.

1990

1990

